

## JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

## SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

The new British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Belgrade, Sir Ivon Mallet, arrived in Belgrade last night. On his arrival he was greeted by Minister Plenipotentiary Dr. Sloven Smodlaka, Director of the Protocol Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 31st October, 1951)

MILOVAN DJILAS RECEIVES PROMINENT SPANISH ANTI-FASCISTS

Yesterday beforenoon Milovan Djilas, member of the Politburo of the CC CPY, received Jesus Hernandez, former member of the Politburo of CP Spain, Jose del Barrio, former member of the CC CP Spain, Hier Muriel, former member of the CC CP Spain and Paez Comine, public worker of Republican Spain.

(BORBA - 31st October, 1951)

MEETING OF THE CHIEF COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF THE FPRY WILL BE HELD IN ZAGREB

(Zagreb, 30th October)

The third regular annual meeting of the Chief Cooperative Association of the FPRY will be held here on November 11 and 12. The meeting will be attended by over one thousand delegates from all parts of our country who will examine the work done so far in the field of cooperative movement and will define the lines of its future development. On November 10 a conference of women members of cooperatives from all parts of the country will be held. This conference will be attended by about three hundred and fifty women members of cooperatives.

(BORBA - 31st October, 1951)

GROUP OF AMERICAN NEWSMEN IN BELGRADE  
(Belgrade, 30th October)

A group of prominent American newsmen, who before visiting our country toured Belgium, France, Luxemburg, Germany, Italy, Greece and Turkey, arrived in Belgrade today. The American newsmen will, in accordance with the program, stay in our country only two days and on Friday afternoon will continue their journey to London. The party includes Lester Allen of the Boston Post, Russel Brines of the Associated Press Washington, Stewart Hensley of the United Press Washington, Thomas Reynolds of Chicago Sun-Times, Harold Lavine of Newsweek magazine, John Cauley of the Kansas City Star, George Hung of Life magazine, Robert MacNeal of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philip Grant Reed of International News Service, Charles Fell of the Birmingham News, Carl Kirk Stuart of Daily Oklahoman and Oklahoma City Times, Edward Sims of Editors Copy Syndicate, Herbert Lundy of Portland Oregonian, Peter Edson, Major John Kelly, Captain James Brady and Joseph Newman of News Branch, Washington.

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The American guests were met at the airport by representatives of the Direction for Information of the Government of the FPRY and representatives of Yugoslav and foreign press. On behalf of the American Embassy in Belgrade, the group was met by the Press Attache, Mr. William King, and Mr. John McGowan.

(BORBA - 31st October, 1951)

SWEDISH NEWSMEN ARRIVE IN BELGRADE

Swedish newsmen Albin Lid of the Press Syndicate, Elfving Goste of the Morgen Tidnigen, Ture Essen of the Astrid Lungstrom News Agency, a representative of the paper Svenska Dagbladet, Bengt Torbrink of Geteborge Posten and Sven Landel of Skanska Dagbladet. They will spend a few days in Belgrade as guests of the Newsmens Association of Yugoslavia and then leave for Skoplje. The Swedish newsmen have visited Rijeka, Maribor, Zagreb and Ljubljana.

The guests were met at Zemun Airport by representatives of the Newsmens Association of Yugoslavia. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 31st October, 1951)

FRENCH NEWSMEN IN BELGRADE

The delegation of French Newsmen who arrived in Belgrade the day before yesterday went sightseeing in Belgrade yesterday before noon. At noon, the Newsmens Association of Yugoslavia gave a banquet to the French Newsmen in the Hotel on Mount Avala. During the luncheon several hearty toasts were given. After the banquet some of the French newsmen went to see the exhibition of the War of National Liberation in the Kalemegdan fortress.

At six p.m. the President of the Economic Council, Boris Kidric, received the French newsmen and talked with them for a considerable time. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 31st October, 1951)

IN CONNECTION WITH ONE ACT BY THE "FOREIGN AFFAIRS" MAGAZINE--  
Vladimir Dedijer's letter

Comrade Vladimir Dedijer, Secretary of the Commission of the CC CPY for International Problems, requested us to publish the following letter:

"The October issue of the magazine for foreign policy questions, Foreign Affairs, carried an article entitled "Albania - a Soviet Satellite", with my signature.

After repeated requests by the editorial staff, I wrote an article in July of this year which was entitled "USSR, Yugoslavia and Albania", which was five-thousand words long, as requested by the editorial staff. However, the editorial staff of Foreign

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Affairs, without previous agreement with me, cut the article to one third its size and completely changed it at will so that the meaning was misconstrued.

Such a step by the editorial staff of Foreign Affairs magazine not only wronged the writer and grossly violated the principles of free thought but is also detrimental to the development of the exchange of ideas on international problems between people of different countries and of various viewpoints."

(BORBA - 31st October, 1951)

WAR VETERANS OF CAPODISTRIA DISTRICT PROTEST TRIAL IN LUCCA  
(Capodistria, 30th October)

At a protest meeting held here by the War Veterans of the Capodistria District, the campaign, which the Italian authorities are conducting by organising trials of former fighters for the object of inciting hatred towards the peoples of Yugoslavia and with the aim of picturing the struggle of the Italian Partisans as being "treason against the homeland", was severely condemned.

Those who spoke at the meeting were the President of the Association of War Veterans of the Capodistria District, Franc BENCIC, and Mario ABRAM, Commissar of the former "Fontanot" Brigade. A telegram of greetings was sent from the meeting to Comrade Tito as well as a protest resolution to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy.

In the protest resolution sent to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs it is said in part: "We consider that the purpose of the trial of ex-partisans is to fan the hostile campaign against the Yugoslav peoples and to intensify the slanderous activities of the Italian Irredenta against Yugoslavia, activities which enjoy the full support of the Italian official circles.

"It is high time", it is said at the end of the resolution, "for the Italian authorities to stop such and similar Irredentist and chauvinist activities which cannot lead to an improvement of the neighbourly relations between Italy and Yugoslavia but rather will sharpen still more these relations and thus imperil peace and give support to warmongers."

(BORBA - 31st October, 1951)

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NEW METHOD OF CALCULATING WAGES OF TRADE EMPLOYEES.

The President of the Council of Trade of the FPRY Government has prescribed Rules concerning the way how the State enterprises will reckon up and cover expenses for allowances for children as well as compensation in cash instead of food and industrial coupons.

According to these Rules the State Trade enterprises are obliged to cover the payment of compensation in cash instead of food coupons and allowances to children of their workers and employees from their own resources beginning from November 1. Industrial Trade Enterprises will pay this out from the realised margin and rebate, and those enterprises which trade in agricultural products from the realised difference between the cost and selling price. Trade enterprises will pay also to the bank from their own resources the counter value of industrial coupons which they will give to their workers and employees.

State Trade Enterprises are functioning already in a way by which they cover all their expenses from their proper sources. For example the personnel in trade receive salaries (the variable part) according to the height of the profit of the enterprise. Later all enterprises will function in this manner only when the New Wages System comes into force. In this way, when the expenses for the childrens' allowance and compensation for industrial and food coupons have to be supported by trade enterprises, the profitability of the enterprise will be seen clearly. Hitherto this profitability, because all these expenses were compensated from the Budget, were fictitious to a great extent and this was the reason why many enterprises realised unjustifiably high wages. One has of course to make a difference between industrial trade enterprises and those who trade in agricultural products. Hitherto the first covered their expenses from the margin and rebate which were fixed by State Organs and this will enable them to calculate the greater expenses which they will have to support from their proper resources. But practice shows us that the wrong fixing of margins and rebates by State Organs, resulted in unjustifiably high increases in wages in many of these enterprises.

The matter stands quite differently with enterprises who occupy themselves with the buying and selling of agricultural products. They covered their expenses from the difference between the purchase and selling price. But many have increased disproportionately the salaries of their employees in spite of all possible interventions. They were able to do this because the great part of the expenses (childrens' allowance, the value of industrial and food coupons) were supported from the Budget. Now they are obliged to cover all the expenses from the difference between the purchase and selling price. In order that these enterprises might increase their profits, it is necessary in the first place to purchase agricultural products at as low as possible prices, because the carrying out of new measures would prevent them to realise their profits by simply raising prices.

An important novelty in this Rule is the new method of calculation of the profits of trade enterprises. The basic factor in this calculation is that the Wages Fund is calculated according to a progressive scale. This refers only to enterprises trading in

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agricultural products. The greater the profit of the enterprises per worker, the smaller will be the scale for calculating the Variable Wages Fund. And vice-versa. For example, if the profit of an enterprise per worker varies from 500 to 1000 dinars, then the scale for calculating wages is 55 percent; and if, for example, the profit is from 4500 to 5000 dinars, then the scale will be only 30 per cent. In this way the trade enterprises are encouraged to buy goods as cheaply as possible in order that they might realise as great as possible difference between the purchase and selling price, but at the same time they are restricted to realise unjustifiable high wages.

(BORBA, 31st October, 1951)

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THE AMOUNT WHICH IS TO BE DEDUCTED FROM COMPENSATION IN MONEY TO PERSONS WHO PRODUCE BY THEMSELVES FOODSTUFF ARTICLES IS BEING DETERMINED.

The President of the Council of Trade of the FPRY Government issued a Decision on determining the amount which is being deducted from compensation in money to persons who by themselves produce foodstuff articles. According to this Decision, to those persons who are entitled to compensation in money instead of foodstuff coupons, if they alone i.e., their household produce foodstuff articles (cereals, fats, meat), and according to the existing provisions did not receive for those articles foodstuff coupons, will be deducted from the amount of compensation in money, which belongs to them under the provisions of the Decree concerning compensation in money instead of foodstuff coupons, in following amounts:

Consumer's category	Amount for fats Dinars	Amount for meat Dinars
R1a - pit	352	960
Rs	352	960
R1a	352	700
R1b	329	700
Rz1	352	700
R1, RS1	282	340
R2a	258	340
Rz2	329	340
R2, Rs2	258	280
R3, RS3	235	220
D-1	94	240
D-2	141	280
D-3	188	380
PO-SO	141	200

According to the above provision deduction of determined amount is to be made concerning workers and employees in co-operatives, co-operative and social organisations and their enterprises which are receiving compensation under Art.15 of the Decree concerning compensation in money instead of foodstuff coupons.

This Decision comes into force from November 1, 1951.

POLITIKA, 31 October 1951

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YUGOSLAV DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
COMRADE KARDELJ LEADS THE DELEGATION

(Belgrade, 30th October)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY has announced the composition of the delegation of the FPRY to be sent to the 6th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations which begins in Paris on 6th November.

The delegation is headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Edvard Kardelj. The members of the delegation are: Miloval Djilas, Minister of the Government of the FPRY; Sava Kosanovic, Minister of the Government of the FPRY; Ales Bebler, Chief of the Permanent Delegation of the FPRY to the UN; Leo Mates, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs; Milos Minic, President of the Legislative Council of the PR Serbia; Boris Zihnerl, President of the Council for Science and Culture of the PR Slovenia; Veljko Micunovic, Assistant Minister of the Interior of the FPRY; Vladimir Dedijer, Secretary of the Committee on Foreign Policy of the People's Assembly of the FPRY; Ivo Vejvoda, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs; Milan Bartos, Chief Legal Adviser in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Kiro Hacivasljevic, Head of a Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and others. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 31st October, 1951).

MISA PAVICEVIC IS APPOINTED DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE TO URUGUAY AND PARAGUAY

The Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY has issued an announcement concerning the appointment of our new diplomatic representative in Argentina, Misa Pavicevic, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the FPRY in Uruguay and Paraguay. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 31st October, 1951).

DELEGATION OF THE NORWEGIAN LABOUR PARTY VISITS SKOPLJE

(Skoplje, 30th October)

This morning the President of the Government of the PR Macedonia, Lazar Kolisevski, received the delegation of the Norwegian Labour Party who had travelled to Skoplje.

This morning the guests inspected cultural and historical monuments in Macedonia's chief town. Tomorrow the Norwegian delegation will visit the farming co-operative in Lazaropolj and in the evening will travel to Belgrade. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 31st October, 1951).

COUNCIL OF SLOVENIAN EMIGRANTS IN CARINTHIA REQUESTS COMPENSATION FOR FASCIST VICTIMS

(Vienna, 30th October)

Austrian peasants in Carinthia who were adherents of the Nazi regime and during the war seized the property of emigrant Carinthian-Slovenes, have recently begun a legal action in the Austrian Courts. Very far from considering compensation for the losses of the people who were robbed of their property, these former Nazis have represented themselves to the court as people entitled to compensation for their work on these properties after 1945.

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In its plenary session the Council of Slovenian-Carinthian Emigrants has been considering this situation. The Council seeks to persuade the Austrian Government to reach a definite solution of the question of compensation for the victims of Fascism and to refuse the requests of former Nazis who are now seeking protection. At the plenary session it was decided that a delegation of former emigrants should visit the Government in Vienna and make their well-founded request. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 31st October, 1951).

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FOR DISCUSSION (PART II)--A FEW SUGGESTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH  
THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF THE LAW ON ADMINISTRATIVE DISPUTES

The second question which merits attention in the preliminary draft of the Law on Administrative Disputes is whether the court, in examining the legality of the contested administrative act, can in addition to cancelling that act also rule that the person who has suffered damage be compensated for that damage--namely the damage inflicted upon him by the passing or carrying-out of the illegal act? The preliminary draft does not say anything about this or, to be more precise, it only says that the court may annul the contested administrative act. This means that in accordance with the preliminary draft the Supreme Courts can not in solving cases of administrative disputes at the same time decide on the damage caused by the illegal administrative act, but in such cases it will have to direct the plaintiff to submit a regular claim for refund of damage. It appears, however, that such a solution of this question does not correspond to our requirements.

Under the Law on State Council and Administrative Courts of the old Yugoslavia, the administrative courts, when deciding administrative disputes, were unable to also decide upon the compensation for damage. The same case exists in France.

Not going into the reasons why France and the old Yugoslavia were prompted to organise the administrative courts on such basis, we can only say that similar organisations and jurisdictions do not suit our requirements.

In the first place, it is incorrect to absolutely exclude the jurisdiction of Supreme Courts over damage caused by the carrying-out of illegal administrative acts. For a citizen who has been materially harmed by the execution of the illegal administrative act, it is much more economical to demand at the same time both the cancellation of the illegal act and the refund of damage.

In this way, the citizen who has suffered damage will sooner have the damage refunded and also this will have a positive affect on the improvement of work of the agencies of state administration and on the strengthening of law in the work of the administrative apparatus. This speedy action, particularly the collection of damage from the official who had violated the law, will have a very positive affect on the other officials and on the strengthening of law in the work of the agencies of state administration in general.

Our postwar experience shows us that one of the most effective means for the correcting of illegal acts of individual agents of state administration has been that of warning them that they themselves will have to compensate the damage caused by their illegal work.

The third question which has not been solved in the preliminary draft is that of whether the conducting of an administrative dispute will be free of charge or whether a charge will be made, and in the latter instance, in what amount? The preliminary

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draft does not say anything about this, probably for the reason that this question should be settled by legislation on taxes.

An illegal administrative act is performed through the fault of individual agents of state (officials) by violating the law. Consequently, the citizen whose right has been violated by an illegal act is the innocent party. The society and the state are interested in this mistake being corrected, both for the reason of protecting the rights of the citizens and for improving the work of state administration. Therefore, it would not be correct to introduce for such disputes any larger taxes. Such taxes should be of a symbolic character more than anything else.

(Summary)

(Sgd.) "Dr. Mirko Besarovic"

(BORBA - 30th October, 1951)

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(Summary)

(Sgd.) "Dr. Mirko Besarovic"

(BORBA - 30th October, 1951)

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" AS DEAR AS IN A CHEMIST SHOP "

In so far as it referred to the specially prepared drugs imported from abroad, the saying that something is " as dear as in a chemist shop ", often heard in pre-war times, had been quite justified because one could have bought then far greater quantities of foodstuffs than medicaments for the same amount of money.

Conforming to the higher prices of drugs abroad and to the amount of foreign exchange required for buying them, prices of medicines sold in our country in the post-war period have been increased gradually so that in comparison with the pre-war prices they reached a level ten times as high late in September of this year.

On October 1, 1951, however, the existing prices of medicaments have been increased by 600% without any warning so that the ostensibly suffocated saying " as dear as in a chemist shop " is heard again everywhere.

The author of this article gives a table of some medicaments from which one can see that, compared with pre-war prices, they are now much too dear. Thus, certain tablets are now from 15 to 36 times dearer than before the war, and some teas of indigenous herbs 55 times dearer. Refined alcohol, which consumers are paying 350 dinars a litre when sold in form of strong drinks, is sold by chemist shops at 2,100 dinars a litre when constituent of a medicine. The greatest absurdity of all is the price of sugar which is sold by chemist shops at 1,500 dinars a kilogram while its price varies on the market from 200 to 250 dinars.

The author of this article agrees with the state for raising the price of, say, sulphathiazol, which costs the state about 14 foreign exchange dinars to 360 ordinary dinars, but he strongly objects to the increase of price of camomile, which does not cost more than 180 dinars, to 1,800 dinars, the more so because this same camomile used to be sold for 30 dinars in pre-war times.

Finally he said that the citizens are expecting the state to reduce prices of a number of medicaments and arrive in this way " at the conformity of their prices with those of other industrial products". Otherwise, as he said, the saying " as dear as in a chemist shop " would be quite justified.

Summarized from  
( REPUBLIKA, October 30, 1951. )

A GREATER SUPPLY OF GOODS AND GRADUAL REDUCTION OF PRICES

The situation on the market of agricultural products now, after application of new measures, is showing a downward tendency of prices of many agricultural products and cattle. Prices have not gone up, as expected by some speculators, but on the contrary, the offer of goods is quite normal, often even exceeding the demand. Not only government, but also cooperative farms and individual farmers are bringing more and more products to the market. It has been noted, for example, that individual producers are selling their products in many towns below the prices of the state and cooperative sector. We refer here particularly to sugar which is sold by individual producers, for example, at Zrenjanin at about 165 dinars a kilogram.

The prevailing prices of other agricultural products at Zrenjanin are as follows: onions about 40 dinars, flour about 60

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dinars, wheat 35, potatoes about 25, and cabbage 8 dinars a kilogram. The price of stalled hogs in Slovenia varies from 120 to 150 dinars and of lean pigs from 100 to 120 dinars a kilogram, but it is pointed out that the slaughter-house of Ljubljana is still selling pork at 230 and beef at 160 dinars a kilogram.

No changes of prices have been evinced at Tuzla due to the latest increase of railway fares. Thus, the price of maize varies from 15 to 18 dinars a kilogram, of wheat from 32 to 38 ( it was formerly 40 to 45 dinars a kilogram), of beans from 30 to 35 dinars, and of potatoes from 14 to 18 dinars a kilogram. It is pointed out, however, that the participation of the socialist sector amounts here only to about 10%.

Prices of most of agricultural products sold in Macedonia have dropped, but the price of beans is still stable at 60 to 65 dinars a kilogram.

Summarized from  
( BORBA, October 31, 1951. )

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NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES AND FARMING

New economic measures have a far reaching importance for the further economic development of our country. They must be considered in a complex of number of measures which have been already taken and those which will follow; in the perspective of the industrialisation of the country, development of under-developed productive forces and the gradual raising of the standard of living of the working people. The present measures are only a continuation of the already taken measures.

It is well known that formerly measures have been taken by which producers have been freed of the compulsory purchase of meat, milk, potatoes, beans, spirits and so forth in order to enliven the turnover of agricultural products. The compulsory purchase of fats has also been abolished. In the compulsory purchase only remain cereals and wool and that only till the market is not stabilised and uniform prices obtained. Taking into account that agricultural producers should get a just reward for their products the prices of cereals in the compulsory purchase have been increased. This increase is not small: the price of wheat has been increased by 70%, rye 69%, hops 70% and oats 71%. Besides this the producer received a defined amount in industrial coupons. When everything is taken into consideration the producers get for cereals in the compulsory purchase a just economic price which is correctly related with the prices of agricultural and other products which are formed on the free market. This is proved best by the fact that the purchase price has been harmonised with the market price and with the prices on the free markets. The compulsory buy-up of wheat therefore represents not burden to the producer but exclusively a guarantee to the state in order to secure sufficient quantities of cereals for the feeding of the town population.

No doubt these measures have incited agricultural producers for a greater production. This was in fact proved this year. The value of the plan for compulsory purchase in 1951 amounts to 42% of the value of the income, in former years the compulsory purchase embraced between 70 to 80% of goods production.

Measures which have been undertaken during this year have contributed to the abolishment of the administrative way of regulating the turnover and to enliven the uniformity of prices of agricultural and industrial products on the market. In August and September the prices decreased to a great extent but still kept at a relatively high level. But to switch over to the new economic system it is necessary to realise some basic pre-conditions: that the market should be stabilised and to harmonise justly the prices of agricultural and industrial products.

Formerly there existed an unjust disproportion between the prices of agricultural and industrial goods. In 1950 they reached their highest level. In comparison with 1939 the indexes for agricultural goods were as follows: in 1948 they were 1,090 and in 1951 2,681. However, the increase in the price of industrial goods was much slower. The index in 1948 was 302 and in 1950 533. In 1951 the disproportion in the prices of industrial and agricultural goods has been liquidated on the whole.

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The price of services in relation to pre-war years has hardly increased. The index for transport in September of this year in comparison to 1938 was only 122.

The greatest part of income the village gets from the free market. Last year, for example, agricultural producers came to the free markets with only one fifth of the total sale of agricultural products while four fifths went through the compulsory purchase. From this part the village gets 53% of its income in money although less products were sold on the market than in 1948, but for this reason the income increased by 22.4%. The goods production in 1949 was increased by 16% and the income by 39%; in 1950 goods production decreased by 17% while the income increased by 31%. This was mostly the result of the drought.

The essence of the new economic measures, as has been already underlined, is to reach the harmonisation of prices, to find a more just relation between the prices of agricultural and industrial goods and services which so far lag behind the prices of agricultural products. High prices do not lead up to the improvement of life; the raising of the standard of living is obtained by greater productivity of work, by greater production. And this by itself leads up to lower - real prices who are formed on the free market according to economic laws, without administrative bureaucratic measures and pressure. The standard of living is not defined by a greater Purchase Fund, if a defined quantity of the necessary goods does not exist. However, the purchase funds of our population are continually increasing; if 1947 is marked as 100 then 1951 has increased to 182. Contrary to this, agricultural production has not increased with the corresponding speed, the unproportionately high prices of agricultural products influenced to a certain extent that all possibilities were not exploited in the villages for the struggle to get as much products to the market as possible.

The prices of services were very low. The tendency to lower the prices and stabilise them at a lower level is reflected in the decrease of the price of some articles of mass consumption. (Sugar 175, lard 270. a 10% decrease in textiles, and a decrease of 25% in tobacco and tobacco products.) Only the decrease in the price of textiles and tobacco represents a yearly saving of 20,7 million dinars. Taking globally the further development of our country the new economic measures are both in the interest of the village and the town. It might be said that they are momentarily influencing a certain decrease in the standard of living of the town people, because the new prices of services and restriction of the purchase funds act immediately upon the standard of living of the consumers. But this can only be temporary. Each fall in the price of agricultural and industrial goods will increase the buying power of the dinar and in a way also of the standard. As far as the working peasant is concerned the new measures will act in the direction to lower the price of his products which is quite justified and thus the price of industrial goods will also decrease. Further, the new measures give great possibilities to working peasants to participate more actively on the free market which is no longer regulated by administrative measures. The turnover is regulated according to the economic laws of Demand and Supply. All present measures contribute to a free stabilisation of the market and to form solid and uniform prices; to prevent speculation.

It is a well known fact that the agricultural production of capitalistic Yugoslavia could not satisfy the needs of the country.

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The market surpluses of the villages were not always market surpluses; they meant in fact the "tightening of the belt". There was no profitability in production. Unable to earn in other branches of economy about 30,000 peasants each year emigrated from Yugoslavia to other countries in search of work.

The harmonising of prices at a lower level is in the interests of the working peasants because it incites them to increase the productivity of work and to create as much as possible of market surpluses. By increased agricultural production the village will economically influence and contribute to the unavoidable decrease of prices of other products too. They will contribute in the realisation of the economic measures taken to stabilise the free market and the prices and to realise the basic objective of these measures, that money should have a greater purchasing power.

The co-operative farms of the general type are confronted with a very important role. So far this role has been neglected. Under the new conditions it gets its full essence of work. Parallel with the state trade enterprises they will be one of the most active regulators of our free market in our new economic system.

Characteristic in the new economic system are two things. The separation of the economic organism of the country from state administration and its independent and free functioning. This of course only in the framework of planned proportions in the social plan and under the permanent control of state organs which in their function appear in the name of the whole social community.

The new economic measures which have been brought in these last few days and those which will follow are realising one of the basic free conditions for the switchover to the new economic system.

(Sd.) M. MILOSEVIC

(BORBA - 30th October, 1951).

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THIRTY YEARS AFTER THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION - FLUNKEYS OF BUREAUCRACY

Professor V.Chikvadze and Assistant Professor A.Lepeskin, in their article "Results of non-observance of principles" (in Literaturne Gazette No.102), devoted to the question of acquiring the title of a Candidate and a Doctor in Law in USSR, begin with these words: "In the codex of equity of a Soviet scientist the observance of principles occupies the most important place".

In the introductory part of the article the authors are giving the definition of the notion of "observance of principles". According to them it is: "Principled approach to matters means solving every scientific question (great or small) from the standpoint and interest of the Soviet state". And further: "Non-observance of principles, that is, solving questions not from the positions of state ... but from some other positions - is a matter that is not allowed".

So both of them, the Professor and the Assistant Professor very openly and unambiguously disclosed a great truth, which is to-day a clue for explaining the unsound situation on the Soviet "scientific front": who is not "principled", and that means, one who does not solve all questions from the standpoint of state, that is, who is not a hundred percent flunkey of the bureaucratic tops of Kremlin - has no place in the Soviet science. Because - they say - there where non-observance of principles reigns ... there the infiltration of bourgeois ideology into the science is inevitable".

But, this is already the terrain where the activities of NKVD begin.

By this the frames of scientific freedom are been clearly drawn in a country and in the time of "transfer to communism" where "the boggy of cosmopolitanism" walks.

The Professor and the Assistant Professor are now coming to the question for which they have been laying down the basic postulations about "observance of principles"; because the theme which they have accepted is full of "results of non-observance of principles".

"It has to be said frankly that in our scientific midst there are still cases of non-observance and particularly in some circles of our jurists". In this they are naming for argument an article in the April number of Bolshevik, in which it was stated that on the theme of the role of the state in building communism (being the only theme) not a single original work appeared in recent years".

"Big failures - continue the authors - in the theoretical field of law are easily perceived in the example of preparing men for jurisprudence. Many dissertations, which are being defended by candidates and doctors in law in recent years, by their conception and contents, are far from actual tasks..." "men are wasting their time - they state - in working on thesis as: "Reception of Roman Law in Western Europe", "Basic questions of criticism of Roman Law" and the like. What has the Soviet jurisprudence to do with the role of Roman Law in forming law systems in Western Europe. A cosmopolitan theme! But this is not all

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"We are in a bad position with the scientific level of the already accepted and defended dissertations..." and the Professor and the Assistant Professor decide to point out "on few very painful cases in which institutes and faculties are protecting the poor and pseudo-scientific works". Here are these cases:

The Council of the Federal Institute of Jurisprudence granted the title of a doctor in law to M. Jevgenjev-Tisa for the work "Doctrine on interrogation". When the members of the Commission examined this dissertation they "established that it has not scientific value, that its author does not present a fastidious review of the bourgeois law literature, and that he has not made use of rich Soviet practice".

The same Council granted the title of candidate to A. Malenov for his thesis "Speculation and fight against it according to the present Soviet, socialist criminal law" although the work "contains a number of political and ideological errors". (A. Malenov, among other things wrote that night watchmen, firemen and stokers are - "those categories of toilers among whom one can often meet men infected with petty-bourgeois prejudices"). Similar case is with the dissertation of I. Braude "Right to old-age pension", which was accepted by the mentioned Council, though it is "absolutely anti-scientific, based on reactionary conception".

But, the question is not only about the Council of the Federal Institute of Jurisprudence. Let us again quote the authors of the article:

"Similar errors are being allowed by the Council of Law Faculty of the Leningrad University. Thus, this Council granted the title of candidate to S. Hajfec for the treatise "Attack on the dignity of man", which is "only a muddle of various quotations from the works of bourgeois criminalists". And can you imagine this impertinence: "Losing the sense of shame the author tries at many places in his work to prove the advantage of this or that view of reactionary bourgeois scientist over the views of Soviet scientists". And further:

"The Council of the University of Tiflis granted the title of candidate to the plagiarist S. Mirzeov, who appropriated nearly all his treatise from another work". And finally:

"It is a pitiful history of granting a title of doctor in law to E. Fabrikov on the Moscow University for the treatise "Red Cross in the International Law". By its ideas, by the way of its exposure and by its conclusion the dissertation of E. Fabrikov is sinful and politically incorrect". Authors disclose that he takes as the starting point of his "research" opinions of bourgeois scientists from the field of International Law, and imagine who: Hugo Grotius, Mosel, Vattel, Martens. Though the writer of the dissertation stated that Red Cross was a progressive organisation up to 1935 (!) he - shout the Professor and the Assistant Professor - forgot to say that "imperialistic secret service always made use of this organisation"!

What a sinful theme and what a sinful organisation - this Red Cross. They are raising the question: "How is it possible that these ignorants reach the honorary degree of workers of Soviet science?"

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The answer follows: because of "slackness of scientific councils of law institutes and faculties, granting university degrees to ignorants and exponents of bourgeois views", because of "plain non-sticking to principles of some scientists and official opponents, who for some intractable considerations rated favourably the mentioned works".

And who are those scientific collaborators and official opponents? In the case of M. Jevgenjev-Tisa, Doctor in Law M. Kozevnikov, Professor M. Grodzinski and Professor M. Celcov-Debutov. They have "rated with high mark this pure rubbish of scientific work".

The dissertation of A. Malenov "that illiterate politically complete<sup>ly</sup> incorrect muddle" was pronounced as a work of "exceptionally high quality" by Professor V. Mensagin and Candidate S. Gringauz. The dissertation of I. Braude was highly rated by Professor D. Genkin, Professor I. Novicki and Professor B. Cerepahin. "Compilatory and illiterate work" of Hajfec "was extolled to the skies" by M. Sargorocki and I. Sucki.

In a word: "Those are professors and scientists, men to whom professors' chairs on the greatest universities, institutes of law, and important places in scientific-research institutions have been assigned, men whose authority is esteemed among jurists"?

The article gives an answer: "Observance of principles is being forgotten, matters are being contemplated from petty bourgeois positions and not from the standpoint of state". And further: "In the basis of such approach the desire is being concealed not to take amiss, avoidness to commit unpleasantness to someone, and -God forbid- not to make enemies!"

The article concludes with the call to fight non-observance of principles and points to the "genial work of Stalin on Marxism and linguistic questions" who "made wide possibilities for the further development of Soviet science"!

It is especially interesting how V. Chikvadze and A. Lipeskin explained how the most distinguished representatives of Soviet jurisprudence not only accepted but accompanied with praise dissertations which the Literaturna Gazette defined as scientific rubbish, products of ignorants, muddlers and exponents of bourgeois ideology. There it has been said that these distinguished and authoritative Soviet scientists "forgot the observance of principles and that <sup>behind</sup> all this lies the concealed desire "not to take amiss...."

Where do these tendencies: not to take amiss and the fear of having enemies even with such representatives of Moscow science come from? It is clear: the question is about such a social system in which prosperity is founded on bureaucratic ladder conditioned by favouritism, connections with favourites of bureaucracy. A clear picture of moral decay and pitiful state in which the Moscow bureaucracy brought the Soviet science.

The Professor and the Assistant Professor, who wrote this article, undoubtedly belong to that category of flunkys among the Soviet scientists, who are endeavouring to make the Soviet science a hundred percent maid servant to the state i.e., of the ruling bureaucracy, which holds in its hands the reins of the state. In their flunkey assiduousness they disclosed unintentionally and without their wish a series of drastic

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facts about pitiful state on the "scientific front" in Soviet Union - especially in jurisprudence thirty years after the October Revolution ~~and~~ in the time of stories about "the transfer to communism".

(Signed R. Petkovic)

BORBA, 28 October 1951

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THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN BELGRADE

For some time, namely since the abolition of certain institutions, enterprises and working posts, it is claimed in Belgrade that there is a number of unemployed people. What their number amounts to is still uncertain. This question cannot be solved until the Employment Bureau receives necessary information from various institutions and enterprises affected by recent re-organization in administration. However, it still remains a question whether their number is actually so high as claimed to be. Therefore our correspondent interviewed one of the officials at the Administration of Labour Distribution within the Executive Committee of the District People's Committee of Belgrade.

Information received is as follows: It is a matter of temporarily unemployed people only because, in fact, there is an insufficient number of both workers and employees available in our country. As regards workers, there are almost no unemployed ones in Belgrade. As a matter of fact, there are some 20 workers, regularly healthy and strong both men and women who cannot find work because they wish to be hired only as messengers, or get a job which does not involve heavy work. Otherwise, over 2,000 workers are needed for work in Belgrade, chiefly in factories and various enterprises. Those are difficult to be found now.

It is also a question how many those temporarily unemployed workers there may be. This cannot be established for the time being. Figures made public in the press so far cannot be taken as currently accurate. Labour Administration recently received a list of employees to be assigned other jobs. The list was submitted by the Republican Labour Administration. According to this 24 should be directed to work in economy, 73 to various places in Serbia, 130 to get urgent work in Belgrade and 87 who needed an employment in Belgrade, but the thing was not at all urgent. But, according to this list, one cannot tell whether all those people are still employed or not. It is further certain that some of these already find work elsewhere, while they may be on the list of unemployed at the same time.

As of November 1, this Labour Administration is to take complete responsibility for the distribution of labour. All surplus of employed workers and employees should report to this institution on the one hand, while on the other they can be hired only through this office. Thus, a real number of temporarily unemployed will be established. In the middle of the next month, as the Director stated, this number will be available as regards Belgrade.

(20 OKTOBAR, October 28, 1951)

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IRREGULARITIES IN WORK OF LOCAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES ON THE TERRITORY OF BELGRADE

It is quite correct that since the end of war local people's committees, especially in the villages, primarily consider the problems affecting the village population because in the past their main object was to take care of the interests of Belgrade itself. However, some errors emerged from this full freedom of action and self-government. Insufficient control is one of those deficiencies enabling self-willed acts. At the village of Borca, employees are being hired without any formal statement of employment. Furthermore, no record is being kept by the personnel section so that there is no evidence. In the village of Ovca, wages could not be increased according to recent regulations because there were no records. The first to feel the consequences of this inaccuracy were of course the employees. Teachers and employees failed to draw their wages for March until the twentieth of the month, and this was not an isolated case because the situation in the village of Zarkovo is exactly the same.

Further deficiencies consisted of payments without authority. This irregularity was established in the local people's committees at Bezanija, Krnjaca, Zarkovo, Borca and Ovca. This can be established on the basis of reports by financial supervisors in the Executive Committee of the People's Committee of Belgrade. All people's committees except for those at Rakovica and Zeleznik expended their credits without permission from local resource funds for the purchase of inventory and similar. As a result no entry can be found for the sum 38,000 dinars in the records of the People's Committee of Bezanija. According to the President's statement, this sum was awarded to workers as prizes but there is no evidence of that. Furthermore, it was established that the same committee failed to enter the collection of 15,000 dinars as taxes. This whole case was reported to the Public Prosecutor of the Third Ward in Belgrade.

These irregularities sometimes may even amount to abuse provided that errors are not amended in the future but only established.

(20 OKTOBAR - 28th October, 1951)